Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 72, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1792. [Whole No. 280.]

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

DEBATE ON THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

[*The Senate had amended the bill by encreasing the ratio from* 30,000, *to* 33,000; *the House had disagreed to this amendment*; *the Senate voted to adhere. It was moved in the House this day, that they should recede from their disagreement.*]

MR. AMES said, the amendment proposed by the Senate, though a single proposition, involves two questions, which it will be proper, on this occasion, to discuss distinctly.

Is the bill wrong, as the House passed it? and is the proposed amendment of the Senate fit and proper?

The original bill gives the ratio of one member to 30,000 persons, and proceeds to state the number of Representatives which the respective States shall have in the next Congress. If in this distribution of members, it shall appear that we have not pursued the constitution, the bill is a bad one, and it is our duty to concur with the Senate, at least in striking out the exceptionable part.

The constitution directs that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers. The whole number of Representatives being first fixed, they shall be apportioned to any State according to its census. The rule of three will shew what part of the representation any State shall have. The wisdom and caution of the constitution have left very little to Congress in this affair. Though Congress is to apportion the members, the rule of apportionment is fixed; the number of Representatives will be 112. These are to be apportioned to each State according to its numbers. What part of the 112 members will Virginia have according to its people? The answer is easily found. Virginia, having 630,000 persons, (which is her federal number, after deducting two fifths for the slaves according to the constitution) is entitled to 19 members? The bill gives her 21. Is that right? Who will say that the words, or meaning of the constitution are pursued? Are the Representatives, then, apportioned or disproportioned?

We may believe the result of figures. The sum is short and easy to reckon. Let us not then persist in a measure which palpably violates the constitution. The argument might stop here—but, to shew how other States will be wronged by the bill, it may be well to proceed. If the constitution had been silent, as we are men, common sense would have told us, and as we are freemen, we should have learned from our habits of acting—that an unequal representation is wrong. But the constitution is not silent, and yet the bill gives Virginia 21 members.

The States of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Delaware, have 766,428 persons, and they will have by the bill only 21 members. With upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand persons more than Virginia, they will have no more members than that single State.

Thus Virginia has by the bill two members more than her due number compared with the whole union, and not less than four as it respects the six States before mentioned.

From this view of the operation of the bill, I draw this conclusion, which I presume is anticipated, that the proposed distribution of representatives is neither just and equal in itself, nor warranted by the constitution.

If further evidence of this injustice should be demanded, it can be furnished. Representatives and direct taxes are to be apportioned by the same rule—and there is a manifest propriety in the rule—in the distribution of benefits and burdens, the constitution has wisely excluded this means and temptation to partialty.

It is an additional security to our property that those who hold the power are made to feel it when they exercise it; and that exactly in the degree that they hold it; taxes are to be apportioned according to the numbers in the respective States. It would not be allowed by the constitution to use one rule for apportioning taxes and another for the members. If two things are to be compared with a third and made equal to it, it follows that they must be equal to each other. Let us suppose this bill to have become a law; and for the more plainly shewing its tendency, let us suppose Virginia to have 630,000 persons, her true number, and 21 members, and the 13 States to have, as Delaware actually has, 59,000 persons each, and one member to each State—in the whole 1,397,000 persons. Let us suppose a tax to be laid equal to a dollar for each person in the 14 States, that is, a tax of 1,397,000 dollars. Virginia, in point of justice, and by the constitution, should pay only according to her numbers, or 630,000 dollars; yet she would pay 21 parts in 34, or 1,007,000 dollars, being 377,000 more than her proportion. Whether with 21 members in 34 this wrong would be imposed or submitted to, is not my question. This may be called an extreme case; yet in fact Delaware, New-Jersey, Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Vermont, on a tax equal to a dollar a head, would avoid more than 150,000 dollars of their just proportion; the justice and the constitutionality of such an apportionment of taxes are upon an equal footing.

Extraordinary as this statement may seem, it is not easy to shew an authority in Congress to apportion a tax on any other principle. It would not do to deprive a State of its proportion of members, and yet to saddle it with taxes, according to numbers: The departure from the rule of the constitution in the case of representatives would be rendered both more flagrant and more galling by an adherence to it in the imposition of texes. Such a comment upon this law would silence its advocates, such an execution of it would disfranchise the sufferers.

But this is not the country, and I trust this is not the government to do a violence of this sort—therefore no tax would be laid—and yet, unless a new census should be taken, or a new law, at least, for apportioning representatives should be passed, Congress might be found destitute of one of its constitutional faculties.

The gentlemen who vote for this law have been importuned to defend it; anxious as we are under the fear of seeing the constitution and our primary civil rights violated, we have listened to hear reasons which would shew some respect for the one and the other. It is needless to decide whether men's passions will be soothed or their understandings convinced by an argument of this kind—that as the small States are equally with the large ones represented in the Senate, the advantage which the bill will secure to Virginia in the representative branch is fit and proper, and that it was so intended by the Constitution. Is one inequality if it really existed to be balanced by another? Because the constitution has secured to each State an equal vote in the Senate, are we at liberty to make a new constitution as often as we make a representation law, to counterpoise it; and under a form of government contrived to secure equal liberty, and to fix right above opinion are the measure and the nature of this retribution to the great States to depend on our arbitrary discretion? This answer is perhaps more serious than the argument. Let it be refuted by itself.

Because the great States suffer wrong in the constitutional compact, will this bill do them right? Is Massachusetts or North-Carolina benefited by giving Virginia two extra members? By this bill the great States are injured as well as the small ones. The small ones are injured as it respects each other. Delaware will have one member, Rhode-Island two—yet the latter has only nine thousand more people than the former. But the doctrine tears up the foundation of compact on which we stand, and under the appearance of vindicating the bill from a charge of violating the constitution, establishes a claim to violate it at pleasure.

It has been said that the representatives are to be apportioned among the several States---that Congress is not to regard the number of the whole nation; It is not easy to see how the bill can be defended on any principle of distribution among the States. The representatives are to be apportioned according to numbers. The number of members allotted to a State must correspond either with the number of persons in any other State, or the number in all the States; compare Virginia with either of the six States beforementioned, or with the whole six; it appears that 130,000 persons in the latter will go unrepresented; compare Virginia with the nation, she has two members more than her proportion. Why then is it so zealously contended, that the apportionment is not to be made upon the entire number of the union, but upon the census of each State? The bill is as naked of defence on the one comparison as the other. It departs as widely from the principles of its advocates as from those of its adversaries.

It is indeed intimated that you are to take the ratio of 30,000, and to apply it to each State, without regarding its operation. To justify this interpretation, the text of the constitution ought to read, *each State shall have as many members as the ratio of* 30,000 *applied to the number of persons will give it*; But that instrument is very differently expressed, and much better; *representatives and direct taxes are to be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers*---will any gentleman who votes for the bill say that it is such an apportionment? Will it accord with the Constitution to take, instead of such an apportionment, an arbitrary ratio, which, instead of apportioning, disproportions representatives to numbers? The ratio mentioned in the Constitution, and in the proposed amendment to it, evidently relates to the whole number of representatives which according to it may be had from the whole nation, and not from the number of people in a State; any other sense besides being unnatural, would disagree with the clause which directs how representatives shall be apportioned.

By the ratio of one to 30,000 may be known the greatest number of representatives which shall form this branch of the government. Having determined the number it remains to apportion the members according to the census in the respective States. Nothing is more natural or corresponds more perfectly with the constitution than to find first the whole number of representatives, and then to apportion them as the constitution directs. But this method would not suit the present emergency; for that would give Virginia 19 members and no more. Instead of beginning with the whole number, the bill says, let us begin at the other end; give Virginia her 21 first, and, if the number should hold out, give to all the States at that rate. It seems on trial the number will not hold out to apportion in that manner, still, however, says the bill, give Virginia her 21.

Let the constitution become what the bill makes it, a dead letter. Still however, men, and freemen, will remain, who will preserve the departed spirit; for before the constitution was formed our rights were equal; and can it be believed that compact has made them less; Men equal in rights assented to a government which preserves them equal in power: 30,000 citizens residing where they may, must possess civil rights and powers equal to 30,000 in any other part of the union; yet though a compact which ought to be inviolable, has ordained that representation, that is to say, power, shall be apportioned according to numbers, this bill contradicting the language of nature and compact, directs, that 30,000 in Virginia shall have as much power as near 60,000 in Delaware and several other States.

It would ill suit the seriousness of my present emotions to say how little the supposed expediency of a numerous assembly and many other favorite topics have to do with the debate; Constitutional questions are so frequent they have almost lost their power to impress us. But this touches the first organization of the body politic; it goes to stifle liberty in her cradle—it establishes the power of a part over the whole—it is a disfranchisement of some of the States. If the rights of Virginia were invaded, I trust I should be equally zealous to maintain them. For the common right is the common security; but this bill tears the title deed in pieces.

Having compared the bill with the constitution, and seen the result of the comparison, it remains to enquire what amendment will be proper and constitutional. In this part of the enquiry, I will not pretend to say that I have arrived at equal certainty. I have no doubt that the bill is bad, but I am not equally satisfied of the best mode of amending it.

To determine what is right, some principle must be ascertained. That first principle is equality; it is another name for justice:--- That which is the right of the people, therefore, is the duty of the government. But as it is not practicable to apportion representatives exactly among the several states according to their numbers, it is our duty to approach as nearly to that equality as may be. If an apportionment is proposed, and it can be shewn that a more equal one can be made, it becomes our duty so to make it. For if we have an arbitrary discretion to reject the most equal apportionment, and to adopt a less equal, what is to restrain us from chusing the least equal of all, that is to say, having no apportionment at all. If this principle is not to govern us, then we are to act without any rule at all, and the constitution was made in vain. We cannot have more representatives than one to 30,000---but in apportioning them, let us follow the constitution, and do it according to numbers---and when we stop, as we must, short of a perfect equality, it will be the constitution that restrains us. In doing this, we shall assume no arbitrary controul over the equal and sacred rights of the people. We shall have done all that we can to give them energy. It has appeared on discussion that the rule of 30,000, proposed by the bill, is so far from being the most equal, that no more capricious and unjust disproportionment of representatives has yet been suggested. The ratio of 33,000, tho' not free from exception is less unequal, and leaves less unrepresented fractions.

The amendment (Mr. Benson's) which was proposed to the amendment of the Senate, would increase the representatives to 119. Two objections have been made to this increase---it has been called a representation of fractions---and a number of changes were rung upon the idea. It has also been said to be as disproportionate a representation as that given by the bill.

As to the first objection, it is a mere play upon the word *fractions*---for if the effect be as it will appear to be, to produce a more equal representation, it may be retorted that the bill gives a representation by fractions---whereas the other mode makes 119 whole parts, nearly equal to each other, and gives a member to each.

This brings me to the next objection, and which has been strenuously urged against having the amendment of 119 members: that it will be as unequal as the bill.---Then I shall think as unfavorably of it---we should not hesitate to renounce them both.

But figures will shew with certainty whether it is true that the amendment which proposes to add one member to seven of the States will operate as unequally as the bill. To refute this I have made a table in which are seen the effects of the two plans which are to be compared.

Mr. Ames then read the following statement:

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

The amendment proposed in the House to the amendment of the Senate, will make an addition of one member to each of the following seven States.

In the third column of figures is the ratio according to which each State will be represented in case the bill should pass as it stood when it was sent to the Senate.

Members.	*Numbers lost on each member by the bill.*		*Ratio of the House.*	*Lost numbers or fractions*	*Ratio by the amendment which adds 7 members.*	
5	5455	N. Hampshire	35455	21820	28365	1635
16	1919	Massachusetts	31919	25327	29924	291
8	4223	Connecticut	34223	26841	29805	195
3	12766	Vermont	42766	25533	28511	1489
6	5911	New-Jersey	35911	29559	29826	174
12	2138	N. Carolina	32138	23522	29460	540
2	25539	Delaware	55539		27769	2231

Numbs short of 30000 for each member.

52 according to the amendment.

The following States to which the rejected amendment makes no addition, stand thus:

			Total loss by the Ratio.
11	New-York	30144	1584
14	Pennsylvania	30919	12866
9	Maryland	30946	8514
21	Virginia	30026	546
55			
2	Kentucky	34352	8704
2	Georgia	35421	10812
2	Rhode-Island	34223	8447

He then remarked, that if the ratio of 30,000 deserved so much respect as gentlemen had declared was due to it, because the amendment of the constitution has adopted it, they cannot forbear to say that the bill in every instance, except four States, departs from that ratio; whereas the plan he was comparing with the bill has made it the common measure and applied it with less variation than perhaps any other scheme will permit.

It appears from the foregoing statement, that the ratio of thirty thousand is applied with more equality, in pursuance of the amendment, than by the bill—For 52 members will be chosen by six of the seven States to which one member is propoled to be added, and the ratio of 30,000 will be nearly observed.

The short numbers, in the case of 5 members, will be 1635—of three members, 1489—of twelve, 540.

The deficiency of numbers for chusing 16, will be less than 300, and for 14, less than 200.

The deficiency for the choice of the two Delaware members, will be greater—but that will be only 2231.

Add to this, 55 members will be chosen by New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, at the rate of one to 30,000.

So that 107 members will in effect be chosen by the ratio of one to 30,000.

By the bill, some States, especially the seven to which additions are proposed, will lose numbers. In the plan of the amendment, they will gain—by comparing their loss, in one case, with the gain in the other, the degree of equality can be exactly computed, viz.

Members.		*Lost on each member.*	*Total loss.*	*Gain in each member.*	*Total gain.*
5	New-Hampshire	5455	21820	1635	8175
16	Massachusetts	1919	25327	291	4673
8	Connecticut	4223	26841	195	1560
3	Vermont	12766	25533	1489	4467
6	New-Jersey	5911	29559	174	1044
12	North-Carolina	2138	23552	540	6480
2	Delaware	25539	25539	2231	4462
			178171		30851

Difference of numbers in favor of the amendment, 147310

He said that if by this plan the seven States to which a member was added were gainers, that is to say, would be allowed members for a less number than 30,000, the gain was very little. In fact, the States would be represented very nearly according to the same scale; the bill on the contrary makes the scale, or ratio, vary from 55,000 to 30,000.

But if the advantage to the seven States, or the number less than 30,000 for one member is compared with the loss, or inequality, sustained by the bill, it is found to be as 30,861 gain, by adding seven members, to 178,171 loss, by the unrepresented fractions—as the bill stands.

Mr. Ames made a number of remarks to elucidate the ſtatements and to ſhew the unequal operation of the bill, and the fairneſs of the other plan.

After which he proceeded to ſhew that the States of Kentucky, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland would have the moſt cauſe to complain of fractions or unpreſented numbers. But he ſaid the fractions of thoſe three States amounted to the fractional number of one only of the ſeven States to which a member would be added. If no nearer approach could be made towards an exactly equal proportion, no juſt objection could be urged againſt the plan on the part of Rhode-Iſland, Georgia, or Kentucky; for they would ſee the caſe could not be remedied. He then urged the equal operation of the plan between States having equal numbers, and contraſted the bill and the amendment which had been propoſed in the Houſe.

From aggregate loſs and gain on the two modes of apportionment in the foregoing ſtatements, ſee the compariſon more particularly between particular States, viz.

Virginia has 21 members. The loſs, that is, the exceſs of her numbers over 30,000, is		546
Maſſachuſetts has 15 New-Hampſhire 4 One to be added to each. 2	The loſs to thoſe two ſtates on 19 members is or nearly as 90 to 1.	47147
Members 21		
On the other hand, the gain on 21 members, or numbers ſhort of 30,000 for a member, is, for New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts only,		12848
New-York has 11 members—loſs, or exceſs of numbers over 30,000 for one member, is		1584
North-Carolina, 11 members—loſs		23552
Whereas the gain to North-Carolina by adding a member, will be only		6480
The difference between the loſs and gain, or the balance againſt the bill, is		17072
Maryland has nine members—her loſt numbers by the bill,		8514
Connecticut has ſeven members—loſt numbers by the bill are, 26841 Vermont has two—loſt numbers by the bill are, 25533		52374
Difference againſt the bill is		43860
By adding a member to Connecticut and Vermont, the numbers gained will be		6027
Balance againſt the bill is		37733

The queſtion is---will the amendment, adding one member to Maſſachuſetts, and one to New-Hampſhire, cure the error?---The anſwer appears by the ſtatement, that Virginia will be as fully repreſented, according to numbers, as thoſe two ſtates, ſaving a difference of 13389, or within two-fifths of a member. In 42 members, that fractional inequality is ſcarcely an error.

In like manner, by adding a member to North-Carolina, the error or inequality compared with New-York is equal to a fourth part the number for one member---whereas, by the bill, Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire will loſe almoſt two members, and Virginia will gain two; a difference little ſhort of four members.

Mr. Dayton ſaid that if the vote which was about to be taken, were merely to determine what ſhould be the ratio of repreſentation, he ſhould have been contented, he ſaid, to have remained in his ſeat, and to have given a ſilent vote upon the occaſion; but to him it appeared to involve in it a queſtion and a principle of infinitely higher moment.

Two of the members from Virginia, Mr. Dayton obſerved, had candidly admitted the inequalities complained of in the apportionment preſcribed by the bill ſent up to the Senate, and had acknowledged the advantages to be given to their ſtate over every other: they did not, he ſaid, contradict the calculations, nor combat the arguments which had been offered againſt it, but they boldly claimed and exacted thoſe advantages as a right. This being the caſe, the queſtion was in reality no longer, whether 30 or 33000 ſhould be the rule of apportionment, but whether the legiſlature of the Union were in future to frame their acts with a view to the particular and allmoſt excluſive advantage of Virginia, and to bend and accommodate their laws to the intereſts and will of the people or repreſentatives of that ſtate.

It was now alſo to be determined, Mr. Dayton further obſerved, whether Pennſylvania was hereafter deſtined to hold in her hands, as ſhe had been in ſome meaſure uſed to do, the political balance of the ſtates, to be the umpire in our diſputes, and the centre of our union.—Judging, he ſaid, from the votes upon record relating to this buſineſs, and from ſome other circumſtances, ſhe was no longer intended or qualified to hold that important ſtation. The ancient prophecy, he ſaid, ſeemed to be verifying among a people for whom he had never conſidered it as intended. The ſaviour of this country, the political Shiloh, was now among us, and univerſally known and acknowledged, and the ſceptre was about to depart from Judah. Theſe, he added, were the well known preparatives to the ſummons which was ſoon to follow for their aſſembling at the New-Jeruſalem. He concluded with ſaying, that not Pennſylvania alone, but far the greateſt part of the union would have reaſon to repent the determination againſt the amendment of the Senate, and of adherence to the original bill. He, for his own part, believed that ſuch a determination not only ſtruck at the exiſtence of the ſtate ſovereignties, but reached to the very vitals of the general government, and that it muſt eventually produce either a general conſolidation of the union into one national maſs, or an abſolute ſeparation of its members.

Mr. Venable ſuppoſed that a Virginian was poſſeſſed of equal rights with other men; if this be a government of compact, he has equal rights with other men; but is it a reaſon, that becauſe Virginia has relinquiſhed a part of her rights when this compact was forming, that ſhe ſhould not now hold what ſhe has not reſigned? The diſpute on the ratio of repreſentation does not affect Virginia; for whatever ratio may be adopted, her repreſentation muſt always be complete: whether this be a conſolidated or federal government, Virginia will have her full proportion in every caſe except one, that is, in caſe ſhe ſhould be reduced to a leſs number than one member; ſo that, upon whatever grounds we take it, whether fractional or conſtitutional, the reſult will be nearly the ſame. Calculations therefore are out of the queſtion, and after all the arguments of northern and ſouthern intereſts, of the differences between ſmall ſtates and large ſtates, the compariſon is brought to Virginia and Delaware, and the queſtion to ſtrike off ſeven members from the five large ſtates, and add to the ſeven ſmaller ones—Thus is one-ſixteenth of the whole repreſentation of the union to be deducted unconſtitutionally from one part, & given away to another, which has already more than a juſt proportion in the government: for although it is contended that we ſhould not argue from the proportion the ſmall ſtates bear in the Senate, yet I hold it fair, in ſpeaking of a government of repreſentation, to take the whole into view, and not to be governed by ſuch partial compariſons. Under this conſideration I ſay, that every man in Virginia, as repreſented in the two branches of the legiſlature, is to a man in Delaware only as *one* to *eleven and one half*, and in the election of a Preſident only as *one* to *one and an half*. This is an advantage enjoyed by individuals in the ſmaller ſtates more than by thoſe in the larger, and this advantage would be ſtill increaſed by an adoption of the amendment of the Senate: Is it therefore juſt to increaſe this inequality? Is it fair that a man living in the neighbourhood of another, with only the boundary line of a ſtate between them, ſhould be repreſented only in the proportion of *one* to *eleven and an half*? I contend that the principle which comes the neareſt to hold out equal rights to every man, is the moſt proper one, and one that I will always contend for as a citizen of the United States, and as a citizen of Virginia. I ſhall never wiſh to encroach upon the conſtitution, but I will be equally againſt deſtroying the balance between the rights which the people have delegated, and thoſe they have retained.

Take the ſubject in any point of view, the five large ſtates will ſend, ſuppoſe 81 members, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and 10 to the Senate, whilſt the nine ſmaller ſtates will have 31 members in this Houſe, and 18 in the Senate; ſo that the majority of the repreſentation in the one is overpowered in the other, and taking the whole aggregate of the inhabitants of the United States, if divided into the majority contained in thoſe five large ſtates, and the minority in the nine ſmaller ones, it appears that the minority of the people can dictate to the majority in elections, &c. &c.

Government is formed by an aſſociation of the people upon principles of equality, and whilſt we admit the argument of ſovereignty retained to the ſtates in Senate, let us not loſe ſight of juſtice, right, and equity. He concluded by declaring himſelf of the ſame opinion as formerly, in favor of the bill; and as there were no reaſons offered by the Senate, or for them, that could induce him to change, conſequently he could not recede from his opinion. *(To be continued.)*

MONDAY, JANUARY 2.

Read third time and paſſed, the bill for extending the time limitted for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

Mr. Findley preſented the petition of William Haſſell, praying compenſation as ſtore keeper to the military hoſpital of the United States; read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Seney preſented the petition of Emanuel Ebbs, praying payment of arrearages of pay; read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Ames preſented the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, in behalf of himſelf. Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, Commiſſioners for ſettling a treaty with the Indians South Weſt of the River Ohio—praying a ſettlement of their account, and payment of the balance due to them for their ſervices—read and referred to the Secretary of War, to examine and report.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating a ſtatement of the diſpoſition of the ſums expended from the 10,000 dollars appropriated for contingent expences of government.

In committee of the whole, on the bill relative to the election of a Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, &c. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The 9th ſection under conſideration—A motion had been made to ſtrike out the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore, and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, &c.

The queſtion being divided, the vote on the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore, was put and negatived—on the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was alſo negatived—The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th ſections were diſcuſſed and agreed to.—The committee then roſe and reported the bill with the amendments to the Houſe—The Houſe took the ſame into conſideration—the firſt amendment was not adopted—the ſecond amendment was to inſert *legiſlature* inſtead of *authority*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Williamſon, in the Houſe, renewed the motion to ſtrike out of the 9th ſection, "the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, &c."—This motion was divided—On the queſtion for ſtriking out Preſident of the Senate pro tempore, the Yeas and Nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Griffin, Jacobs, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Seney, Sterrit, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamſon, Wyllis—24.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Boudinot, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Heiſter, Key, Learned, Livermore, Murray, Niles, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, J. Smith W. Smith, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward—27.

On ſtriking out "the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives," the Yeas and Nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Giles, Griffin, Jacobs, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Seney, Sterrit, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Thatcher, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamſon, Wyllis—26.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Heiſter, Key, Kitchell, Learned, Livermore, Murray, Niles, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sylveſter, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward—25.

A clauſe was added to the bill, on motion of Mr. Tucker, providing for the choice of a Preſident of the Senate pro tempore, in caſe of vacancies in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

The bill was then laid on the table, and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Bourne of the committee of enrolment informed the Houſe that they had laid before the Preſident of the United States, for his approbation, the bill, entitled an act for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennſylvania.

The meſſage received yeſterday from the Preſident of the United States, with its accompanying ſtatement were read—by which it appears that upwards of 8000 dollars of the ſum appropriated for the contingent expences of government, remain in the Treaſury, ſubject to the future orders of the Preſident of the United States.

Sundry petitions for compenſations and penſions, were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the petition of John Stagg, principal Clerk to the Secretary of War, praying an augmentation of his ſalary; read and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Lawrance, Giles and Learned.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the Houſe that he had this day approved and ſigned the act for carrying into effect the contract between the United States and the State of Pennſylvania.

Mr. J. Smith, of the committee to whom were recommitted the 17th and 18th ſections of the Poſt-Office Bill, reported two clauſes in lieu of thoſe ſections, which they propoſed ſhould be ſtruck out.——The 17th and 18th ſections were expunged agreeable to the report, and the clauſes reported, agreed to.

The 16th ſection was alſo ſtruck out, and the 15th ſection altered.

Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed a ſection making it the duty of the poſt-maſter general to advertiſe for propoſals to carry the mail, *either in ſtages or on horſe-back*, through the United States—this propoſition was agreed to, after ſtriking out the words in italic.

A ſecond propoſition offered by the ſame gentlemen, to authorize the ſtages which carry the mail, to carry paſſengers on the poſt roads, occaſioned conſiderable debate—which aroſe from the circumſtance of certain perſons in the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia enjoying under their ſtate laws, an excluſive right to tranſport paſſengers thro thoſe ſtates.——The Houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

NEW CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following deſcription is annexed to the plan of the City of Waſhington, in the diſtrict of Columbia, as ſent to Congreſs by the Preſident ſome days ago.

Plan of the City intended for the permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States, projected agreeably to the direction of the Preſident of the United States, in purſuance of an Act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 16th of July, 1790, "eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat on the banks of the Potowmack"--By PETER CHARLES L'ENFANT.

Obſervations explanatory of the plan.

I. THE poſitions for the different grand edifices, and for the ſeveral grand ſquares or areas of different ſhapes as they are laid down, were firſt determined on the moſt advantageous ground, commanding the moſt extenſive proſpects, and the better ſuſceptible of ſuch improvements as the various intereſts of the ſeveral objects may require.

II. Lines or avenues of direct communication have been deviſed to connect the ſeparate and moſt diſtant objects with the principals, and to preſerve through the whole a reciprocity of ſight at the ſame time. Attention has been paid to the paſſing of thoſe leading avenues over the moſt favorable ground for proſpect and convenience.

III. North and ſouth lines, interſected by others running due eaſt and weſt, make the diſtri-

bution of the city into ſtreets, ſquares, &c. and thoſe lines have been ſo combined as to meet at certain given points with thoſe divergent avenues, ſo as to form on the ſpaces "firſt determined," the different ſquares, or areas, which are all proportional in magnitude to the number of avenues leading to them.

BREADTH OF THE STREETS.

Every grand tranſverſe avenue, and every principal divergent one, ſuch as the communication from the Preſident's Houſe to the Congreſs Houſe, &c. are 160 feet in breadth, and thus divided :

	Feet.
10 feet for pavement on each ſide is	20
30 of gravel walk, planted with trees on each ſide,	60
80 in the middle for carriage way,	80
	160

The other ſtreets are of the following dimenſions, viz.

Thoſe leading to the public buildings or markets,	130
Others,	110 / 90

In order to execute the above plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridian line by celeſtial obſervation, which paſſes through the area intended for the Congreſs-Houſe ; this line he croſſed by another due eaſt and weſt, and which paſſes through the ſame area. Theſe lines were accurately meaſured, and made the baſis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a tranſit inſtrument, and determined the acute angles by actual meaſurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the compaſs.

REFERENCES.

A. The equeſtrian figure of George Waſhington, a monument voted in 1783, by the late Continental Congreſs.

B. An hiſtoric column—alſo intended for a mile or itinerary column, from whoſe ſtation (at a mile from the federal Houſe) all diſtances and places through the continent are to be calculated.

C. A naval itinerary column, propoſed to be erected to celebrate the firſt riſe of a navy, and to ſtand a ready monument to perpetuate its progreſs and atchievments.

D. A church intended for national purpoſes, ſuch as public prayer, thankſgivings, funeral orations, &c. and aſſigned to the ſpecial uſe of no particular ſect or denomination, but equally open to all. It will likewiſe be a proper ſhelter for ſuch monuments as were voted by the late Continental Congreſs, for thoſe heroes who fell in the cauſe of liberty, and for ſuch others as may hereafter be decreed by the voice of a grateful nation.

E. E. E. E. E. Five grand fountains, intended with a conſtant ſpout of water. N. B. There are within the limits of the city 25 good ſprings of excellent water, abundantly ſupplied in the drieſt ſeaſon of the year.

F. A grand caſcade, formed of the water of the ſources of the Tiber.

G. G. Public walk, being a ſquare of 1200 feet, through which carriages may aſcend to the upper ſquare of the Federal Houſe.

H. A grand avenue 400 feet in breadth, and about a mile in length, bordered with gardens ending in a ſlope from the houſes on each ſide : this avenue leads to the monument A. and connects the Congreſs garden with the

I. Preſident's park and the

K. Well improved field, being a part of the walk from the Preſident's houſe of about 1800 feet in breadth, and three fourths of a mile in length. Every lot deep coloured red, with green plots, deſignates ſome of the ſituations which command the moſt agreeable proſpects, and which are beſt calculated for ſpacious houſes and gardens, ſuch as may accommodate foreign miniſters, &c.

L. Around this ſquare and along the

M. Avenue from the two bridges to the federal houſe the pavements on each ſide will paſs under an arched way, under whoſe cover ſhops will be moſt conveniently and agreeably ſituated : this ſtreet is 160 feet in breadth and a mile long.

The fifteen ſquares coloured yellow, are propoſed to be divided among the ſeveral ſtates in the Union, for each of them to improve, or ſubſcribe a ſum additional to the value of the land for that purpoſe, and the improvements round the ſquares to be completed in a limited time.

The centre of each ſquare will admit of ſtatues, columns, obeliſks, or any other ornaments, ſuch as the different ſtates may chooſe to erect, to perpetuate not only the memory of ſuch individuals whoſe councils or military atchievments were conſpicuous in giving liberty and independence to this country ; but thoſe whoſe uſefulneſs hath rendered them worthy of imitation ; to invite the youth of ſucceeding generations to tread in the paths of thoſe ſages or heroes whom their country have thought proper to celebrate.

The ſituation of thoſe ſquares is ſuch, that they are the moſt advantageouſly and reciprocally ſeen from each other, and as equally diſtributed over the whole city diſtrict, and connected by ſpacious avenues round the grand federal improvements, and as contiguous to them, and at the ſame time as equally diſtant from each other as circumſtances would admit. The ſettlements round theſe ſquares muſt ſoon become connected.

The mode of taking poſſeſſion of, and improving the whole diſtrict at firſt, muſt leave to poſterity a grand idea of the patriotic intereſt which promoted it.

The ſmall ſpaces coloured red, are intended for the uſe of all religious denominations, on which they are to erect places of worſhip, and are propoſed to be allotted to them in the manner as thoſe coloured yellow are to the different ſtates in the Union ; but no burying ground will be admitted within the limits of the city, an appropriation being intended for that purpoſe without.

N. B. There are a number of ſquares or areas, unappropriated, and in ſituations proper for Colleges and Academies, of which every ſociety, whoſe object is national, may be accommodated.

Every houſe within the city will ſtand ſquare on the ſtreets, and every lot on the divergent avenues will run ſquare with their fronts on the moſt acute angle, will not meaſure leſs than 56 feet, and may well be above 140.

Some of the ſtreets running north and ſouth, and eaſt and weſt, are about 1200 poles, and the tranſverſe ſtreets about 1300 poles.

Latitude of Congreſs Houſe, 38. 53. N. long. 0. 0.

X. Tiber creek. The water of this creek is intended to be conveyed on the high ground where the Congreſs-Houſe ſtands, and after watering that part of the city, its overplus will fall from under the baſe of the edifice, and in a caſcade of 20 feet in heighth, and 50 in breadth, into the reſervoir below, thence to run in three falls through the gardens into the grand canal.

The perpendicular heighth of the ground where the Congreſs houſe ſtands, is above the tide of Tiber creek 78 feet.

Perpendicular heighth of the weſt branch above the tide of Tiber creek, 115 feet, 7 inches and two eighths.

This branch and that of the Tiber, is intended to be conveyed to the Preſident's houſe.

From the entrance of the river Potowmack up to the ſecond, the depth of water is from 5 1-3 to 4 fathoms—the deepeſt all along the ſhore where wharves are marked.

Philadelphia, January 4.

Laſt Saturday afternoon Lieut. Devin, of the Levies, arrived in town from the Weſtern Country. He left Fort-Waſhington the 22d of November, at which time Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon were well ſupplied with men and proviſions, and there was no apprehenſion for their ſafety. General St. Clair continued in bad health. Moſt of the remaining Levies were returning home, except ſuch as had enliſted in the regular ſervice. The wounded had been brought to Fort Waſhington, and were moſt of them in a fair way of recovery. No account of the Indians ſince the action.

Lieut. Devin met General Scot, with a party of militia, within 30 miles of Fort Waſhington, on the 23d of November.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, *Lemuel Reddick*, to be ſurveyor of the port of Suffolk, in the ſtate of Virginia, *vice* Benjamin Bartlett, reſigned.

Mr. Peter Zacharie, of Baltimore, has invented a Machine, patenteed by Congreſs, by which a ſingle man, by walking in a hollow wheel, will raiſe a ſpoonful, containing a ton of mud, whilſt another ſpoon, by the ſame operation, goes down to take in a like quantity.—He has alſo invented an eaſy method of diſcharging mud from a ſcow, on a wharf or other place, by means of a ſmall addition to the common conſtruction of that ſpecies of veſſel, and by which a ſingle man will empty it in one minute.

A number of gentlemen in New-York have ſubſcribed for a portrait of *Alexander Hamilton*, Eſq. Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States. This portrait is to be executed by Mr. Trumbull, and placed in one of the public buildings of that city.

The loſs of the brave officers and men who have fallen in the Weſtern Expedition, is deeply felt as a public one—but as private—and to thoſe who were connected with them by the ties of friendſhip and conſanguinity—the ſhaft pierces deep. "*Tread lightly o'er their aſhes, ye men of* HONOR, *for they were your* BRETHREN—*weep o'er their fate ye men of* FRIENDSHIP *and* SENSIBILITY. *for they were your* BROTHERS." [*Columb. Cent.*]

Peter Zachary Lloyd, Eſq. having reſigned his office of Clerk to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, Peter Baynton, Eſq. was on Saturday laſt unanimouſly elected in his room.

On Friday morning was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, a *Box*, elegantly mounted with ſilver, and made of the celebrated *Oak Tree* that ſheltered the *Waſhington* of Scotland, the brave and patriotic Sir *William Wallace*,* after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the Iſt. This magnificent and truly characteriſtical preſent is from the *Earl of Buchan*, by the hands of Mr. *Archibald Robertſon*, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America ſome months ago. The box was preſented to Lord Buchan by the Goldſmiths' company at Edinburgh ; from whom his lordſhip requeſted, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deſerving of it than himſelf, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it juſtly due. We hear further, that lord Buchan has, by letter, requeſted of the Preſident, that, on the event of his deceaſe, he will conſign the box to that man, *in this country*, who ſhall appear, in his judgment, to merit it beſt upon the ſame conſiderations that induced him to ſend it to the preſent poſſeſſor.

The inſcription upon a ſilver plate, on the inſide of the lid, is as follows :——*Preſented by the Goldſmiths of Edinburgh, to David Stuart Erſkine, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon*—A. D. 1782.

* *Sir William Wallace, at firſt a private gentleman, unſucceſsfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the ſame grounds with that more recently accompliſhed in America, to expel the Engliſh and their adherents, who had uſurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the firſt, at Stirling, he was ſoon after attacked by Edward at the head of 80,000 foot and 7,000 horſe ; whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot ; and the main diviſion of this army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no uſe to the patriotic party. Not long after the battle of Falkirk, Sir William was made priſoner by ſome of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded.* [Nat. Gaz.]

Another year has now opened upon us—the contemplative mind, reviewing the paſt, is naturally led to reflect on the future—the ſcene has been checquered, but our country has not been checked in its career of proſperity—every annual period ſince the adoption of the New Conſtitution, has found the United States in a more eligible ſituation than the laſt.—Providence, Nature and Time, unite their influence in accelerating our progreſs to a point of civil freedom and glory, hitherto unattained by the efforts of man. But while our boſoms glow with the fire of patriotiſm, and a lively gratitude to the Author of all good, the tear of regret ſhould flow at the recollection of the untimely fate of thoſe brave citizens who, by the hands of ruthleſs ſavages, have fallen in the wilderneſs.

"There, as the foe pour'd in the deadly fire,
"In glory's arms our hapleſs Chiefs expire!"

The ſources of the public revenue are not yet exhauſted—A tax upon the inſtrumental part of the calling of fine ladies and gentlemen would yield a conſiderable ſum—Meſſage cards, in particular, may be deemed the tools of the trade, and as ſuch, it may be urged, that they ſhould be tax free—But reaſons of ſtate ought to prevail over any narrow objections. As the friendſhips contracted by the interchange of meſſage cards are rather cold, being formed out of doors between perſons who become intimate acquaintances without ſeeing each other's faces, a little public ſpirit would rather cheer than diſcourage thoſe on whom the duty would fall.

A correſpondent, ſpeaking of a late publication, entitled, "The *Young Gentleman & Lady's Aſſiſtant*," ſays, that few books are more proper to be put into the hands of young people—it contains a great quantity of matter, in a ſmall compaſs, and treats of a variety of uſeful branches of Education, with judgment and accuracy—ſo that it may, with ſome degree of propriety, be ſaid to conſtitute a ſmall Engliſh library for youth ; its merits will doubtleſs introduce it to the general notice of teachers and others.

At a ſtated meeting of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. held on Monday evening laſt, the following Members were elected Officers for the enſuing year :

Preſident.—James Pemberton, Eſq.
Vice-Preſidents.—Rev. Dr. William Rogers,
Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin.
Treaſurer.—Mr. James Starr.
Secretaries.—Meſſrs. John M'Crea, Joſeph P. Norris.
Counſellors.—Miers Fiſher, William Lewis, William Rawle, John D. Coxe, John Todd, jun. and Joſeph Thomas, Eſq'rs.
Correſponding Committee.—James Pemberton, Eſq. Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, Dr. Caſpar Wiſtar, Mr. Caleb Lownes, John Kaighn, Eſq. Mr. Joſeph Sanſom.

NEWSPAPERS.

THAT univerſal information
Should circulate thro'out the nation,
And knowledge be as free as air,
Our Sages all as one declare—
But in the bill they've fram'd, behold
This knowledge made as dear as gold!—

The election of Directors to the Bank of the United States, was not cloſed when this paper went to preſs.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	23/4	pr. £.	116⅔ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14/		70 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14/2		71 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	20/9	103¾ do.
Indents	13/		65
Bank Subſcriptions,	178		Dollars.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following extracts from a Poem, which we understand is to make its appearance the first parliament session, may show some of our nobility, that if they are determined to be ridiculous through wantonness of wealth, their follies will not escape the censure of genius.

FOR what is family? see C——— sunk
Beneath contempt, and *delicately* drunk:
Not drunk like manhoood in his generous mood,
When bright'ning humour o'er the quicken'd blood
Springs into life, and honestly declares
The glowing sentiments his bosom bears;
But drunk with show, ridiculously vain,
And pleas'd with all things that the wise disdain.
In muslin trowsers tied with silken strings,
Shoes with rosettes, and fingers deck'd with rings;
With glitt'ring chains that from the waistcoat show,
How much the man is buried in the beau!
The *mighty* Lord of,——— appears,
And mimics woman even in her fears:
Of frame so delicate, that on his breast
The ribband's pinn'd, to give the nosegay rest:
The flow'r, alas! too heavily might lie,
And load the murmur of a gentle sigh;
So vast a burthen on a heart so soft,
Would sure be fatal, if his lordship cough'd.
In this all-fruitful commutative age,
When even ministers pursue the rage,
And honest toil is bountiiully given—
If *dearly* bought—the circling air of heav'n,
Is there no mode, since manhood must perplex,
To suit his nature by the change of sex?
Or, must the thing indefinite remain,
A modern Abelard, without his pain!
Fie! fie! my lord! give back the painted fan,
Assert your freedom, and assume the man:
Show, by the deeds humanity reveres,
That kings at least have honorable heirs:
Snatch, from the lips of propagating fame,
A tale, whose whisper's everlasting shame.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Conclusion of a speculation began in the 1st page of our last paper.]

SHOULD we have reason to regret our relapse into errors, which we have heretofore determined with ourselves to correct, and hoped to subdue—let us carefully examine whether we have not chosen a wrong method to effect such resolutions—the passions of men, as well as their reason, are the gift of nature, and intended to make complete the moral character of man: it is our natural access to vice, which enhances the charms of virtue; and "he that conquers himself is the greatest of conquerors"—and in no situation do we derive equal satisfaction to ourselves, or appear with greater advantage to those around us, as after a fair competition with our passions, we can boast the ascendancy of reason—but our failure in acquiring this supremacy, is oftener to be attributed to a want of skill in conducting the conflict, than from real depravity—as when under the conviction of error we feel an ingenious wish of amendment; we are apt to forget the strength and intimate connection of our natural propensities, still confirmed by habit, and by too sudden an attack on any one of them, we give the alarm to the rest and rouse the whole phalanx of our passions to resistance, which are found too strong for the feeble barrier of reason, and collecting power from success, impose a heavier bondage;—whereas, if we would endeavor their gradual and adroit subjugation, calling in occasionally by reflection the pleasure we derived from one conquest to our aid in the pursuit of another—we should soon find reason smiling in the seat of empire, and by her rays be led to the region of truth. MENTOR.

LONDON, October 10.

The decrees of the National Assembly are already very voluminous, consisting of thirteen octavo volumes, in a small character!—a vast compilation!

THE annual election of OFFICERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, will be held at their Hall between the hours of 2 and 5, P. M. on FRIDAY the 6th of JANUARY next.

December 31. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 22, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Discounts in future be made upon Tuesday and Friday, and that the Notes or Bills offered for Discount, be presented at the Bank on Monday and Thursday.

(4t) JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the next succeeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK* OF THE *UNITED STATES*,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of *Massachusetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and last Class of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Waters of TYE RIVER, a Branch of JAMES RIVER, in the County of Amherst, and State of Virginia,

About 7,000 acres of rich Land,

Well adapted to produce every kind of grain and grass a farmer can wish to cultivate, distant from navigation twenty miles.—For terms apply to JAMES ROSE, residing on the Land.

Amherst County, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1791. (4t)

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookfellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (eptf.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

At No. 263, South Front-Street,

This night, JOHN MACPHERSON will Lecture on MECHANICS, and begin precisely at Eight o'Clock.

Tickets are sold by Mr. *Poulson*, at the Library; Mr. *Peloso*, at the Merchant's Coffeehouse; and by said *Macpherson*, at one half a dollar each.

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HAND-SPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, compleatly finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a skillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. (taw9w)

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worcester*, or to him and Company at *Boston*, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *By late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subscribing.*